2003 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
MANITOU SPRINGS CITY OF
PWSID C00121450

Esta es inforinación importante. Si no Ia pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se Ia traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Please contact Kirk Greasby at 719-685-5597 if you have any questions about this report, if you would like to learn more about the utility or any scheduled public meetings. We want our valued customers to be informed about your water utility, the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Imnuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

• Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
• Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
• Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
• Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
• Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant,

and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

C00121450 MANITOU SPRINGS CITY OF

The system's sources of water are listed below. The State is conducting source water assessments for all public water systems. To find out the status of the source water assessment for our system or to learn more about what you can do to help protect our drinking water sources, please call the contact listed at the beginning of the report.

Source Name	Source Type	Water Type
SURFACE SOURCE NO 01	Intake	Surface water

Table of Detected Contaminants

The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Some of our data (e.g., for organic contaminants), though representative, is more than one year old.

Microbiological Contaminants

There Were No Positive Microbiological Samples During the Monitoring Period of January 1st to December 31st, 2003

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant Date	Violation	Level	Unit	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Likely Source
Antimony						
3/15/1999	N	0.80	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium						
3/23/2000	N	0.0049	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium						
3/23/2000	N	0.23	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal re-fineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
3/15/1999	N	0.47	ppb	4	4	
Bromodichloromethane						
5/3/2000	N	0.0025	ppm	0.1		
Cadmium						
3/23/2000	N	0.16	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chloroform						
5/3/2000	N	0.01	ppm	0.1		
Chromium						
3/15/1999	N	11.00	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
3/23/2000	N	1.70	ppb	100	100	
Fluoride						
3/23/2000	N	2.90	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits;

Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

3/5/2003	N	3.50	ppm	4	4	
Fluoride						
1/8/2001	N	2.60	ppm	4	4	
3/15/1999	N	3.10	ppm	4	4	
2/1/2002	N	3.60	ppm	4	4	
Selenium						
3/23/2000	N	1.90	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
3/15/1999	N	6.70	ppb	50	50	
Sulfate						
1/8/2001	N	3.70	ppm	250		
3/15/1999	N	4.40	ppm	250		
3/23/2000	N	4.30	ppm	250		
2/1/2002	N	3.80	ppm	250		
Thallium						
3/15/1999	N	1.80	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Nitrate						
3/5/2003	N	0.19	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Date	Percentage of Samples Below the Treatment Technique	Likely Source
Turbidity			
	1/1/2003	100.00%	Soil Runoff

Lead and Copper 90th Percentiles

Contaminant	Date	Level	Unit	MCLG	AL	Count
Copper						
	1/1/2002-12/31/2004	0.25	ppm	1.3	1.3	20
	1/1/1999-12/31/1999	0.03	ppm	1.3	1.3	20
	1/1/1996-12/31/1996	0.02	ppm	1.3	1.3	20
	1/1/1994-12/31/1994	0.05	ppm	1.3	1.3	20
	1/1/1993-6/30/1993	0.05	ppm	1.3	1.3	40
	7/1/1992-12/31/1992	0.10	ppm	1.3	1.3	40
Lead						
	1/1/2002-12/31/2004	12.00	ppb	0	15	20
	1/1/1999-12/31/1999	1.00	ppb	0	15	20
	1/1/1996-12/31/1996	3.00	ppb	0	15	20
	1/1/1994-12/31/1994	5.00	ppb	0	15	20
	1/1/1993-6/30/1993	5.00	ppb	0	15	40
	7/1/1992-12/31/1992	8.00	ppb	0	15	40

Required Health Effects Language

Health Effects Language is not needed.

Violations

Violation	Violation	Category	Anaylte
1999 30030	5/31/1999	Treatment Technique	SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE (SWTR)

Associated Enforcement Actions St Public Notif Requested
Associated Enforcement Actions St Formal Nov Issued
Required Health Effects Language
Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms may result in a brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine years of age should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.
Publication Date: June 24, 2004
Published in Pikes Peak Bulletin